ACCESSION NR: AR4021610

of view 3°, magnification 20X). Observations are made by two observers: one observes the satellite and records the coordinates; the second upon command from the first records time using a stop watch (a chronograph is used sometimes). Accuracy of position is $0^{\circ}.1$-$0^{\circ}.2$ and accuracy of time is $0^{s}.1$-$0^{s}.2$. The theodolite is set before each observation. Irregular photographic, radio and radar artificial satellite observations also are being made in Finland. Radio observations are made with radiotheodolites; the mean observation error is approximately $0^{\circ}.5$. Photographs of the automatic optical theodolite accompany the text. V. Novopashennyy.

DATE ACQ: 09Mar64 SUB CODE: AS ENCL: 00

YARNEVSKIY, I.Z.

First monograph. Kraeved. sbor. no.7:140-142 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Ulan-Ude)

YARNOV, I.A., brigadir kontaktnoy seti.

We shall work even more productively. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.2:
9 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Railroads--Management)

YARNOV, V.K., inzh. (L'vov)

Cooperation between railroad and automotive transportation in the transport of passengers. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.7:77-78 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

YARNYKH, A.M.

TARASOV, Vasiliy Romanovich; YARNYKH, A.M., redaktor; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Treatment of coenurosis in ruminants] Lechenie tsenuroza zhvachnykh Izd.2-oe, ispr.i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 63 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(Domestic animals--Diseases)

OHLOV, F.M., dotsent; USACHEVA, I.G., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD,
A.I., tekhn.red. [redacted]

[Diseases of swine] Bolezni svinei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.
lit-ry, 1958. 462 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Swine--Diseases and pests)

MUSAYEV, Musa Abdurakhmanovich, doktor veterin.nauk; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, A.N., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Leptospirosis in cattle] Leptospiroz krupnogo rogatogo skota. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 378 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Leptospirosis) (Cattle--Diseases and pests)

POTEMKINA, Valentina Alekseyevna, prof., doktor veter.nauk; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Poultry helminthiases] Gel'mintozy domashnikh ptits. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 235 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Parasites--Poultry)
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

SPESIVTSEVA, Nimfadora Andreyevna, prof., doktor biolog.nauk; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Mycoses and mycotoxicoses in animals] Mikozy i mikotoksikozy zhivotnykh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 455 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Veterinary mycology)

GARKAVI, B.L., kand.veterin.nauk; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn.red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Measures against helminthiasis of ducks] Mery bor'by s gel'mintozami utok. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 81 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Parasites--Ducks)
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

GUSYNIN, Ivan Afanas'yevich, prof.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; USACHEVA, I.G., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Toxicology of poisonous plants] Toksikologiia iadovitykh rastenii. 4. izd., perer. i dop. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 623 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Poisonous plants)

LIKHACHEV, N.V., prof.; AGRINSKIY, N.I., prof.; SYURIN, V.N., prof.; SPESIVTSEVA, N.A., prof.; KOLOBOLOTSKIY, G.V., prof.; ZOLOTAREV, N.A., prof.; KORYAZHNOV, V.P., prof.; KOLESOV, S.G., prof.; BABICH, M.A., prof.; PETROV, A.M., prof.; ZOTOV, A.P., prof.; DOROFEYEV, K.A., prof.; POLYKOVSKIY, M.D., prof.; SOLOMKIN, P.S., prof.; ORLOV, Ye.S., prof.; KOTOV, V.T., prof.; TRILENKO, P.A., prof.; LYUBASHENKO, S.Ya., prof.; USACHEVA, I.G., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Veterinary laboratory practice] Veterinarnaia laboratornaia praktika. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat. Vol.[General microbiological methods of investigation] Obshchie mikrobiologicheskie metody issledovaniia. 1963. 566 p. Vol.2. [Biochemical, chemicotoxicological, and veterinary hygienic methods of investigation] Biokhimicheskie, khimiko-toksikologicheskie i zoogigienicheskie metody issledovaniia. 1963. 431 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Veterinary laboratories)

LIKHACHEV, N.V.; SYURIN, V.N.; TSION, R.A.; SHCHERBATYKH, P.Ya.;
ZOTOV, A.P.; SKOMOROKHOV, A.L.; PIROG, P.P.; PINUS, A.A.;
BAZYLEV, P.M.; NAZAROV, V.P.; ORLOV, F.M., dots.;
USACHEVA, I.G., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I.,
tekhn. red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Virus diseases of animals] Virusnye bolezni zhivotnykh.
Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 564 p. (MIRA 17:1)

YERSHOV, V.S., prof., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.

[Manual of veterinary helminthology] Spravochnik po veterinarnoi gel'mintologii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 367 p. (MIRA 17:8)

YARNYKH, A.M., red.; USACHEVA, I.G., red.

[Concise manual for the veterina[illegible]n] Kratkii spravochnik veterinarnogo vracha. Moskva, Iz[illegible]o "Kolos," 1964. 590 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

AKHMEDOV, A.M., prof., doktor veter. nauk; GONCHAROV, G.D., doktor biol. nauk; DURASOV, V.I.; ZAGAYEVSKIY, I.S., prof., doktor veter. nauk; KUKHARKOVA, L.L.; BARMASH, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; POZHARISKAYA,L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAPTEV, F.P.; LIBERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROVSKIY, V.P., inzh.; MIRONOV, A.N., prof., doktor veter. nauk; MALYSHEV, K.B., kand. veter. nauk; NIKITIN, B.P., inzh.; POLYAKOV, A.A., prof., doktor veter. nauk; RUSAKOV, V.N.; TARSHIS, M.G., kand. veter. nauk; SHUR, I.V., prof., doktor veter. nauk; YARNYKH, A.M., red.

[Manual on veterinary and sanitary expertise and hygiene in the processing of animal products] Rukovodstvo po veterinarno-sanitarnoi ekspertize i gigiene pererabotki zhivotnykh produktov. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 426 p. (MIRA 18:6)

KOVALENKO, Ya.R.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.

[African swine fever] Afrikanskaia chuma svinei. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 125 p. (MIRA 18:9)

LEBEDEV, P.T.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.

[Hygiene in growing young livestock] Gigiena vyrashchivaniia molodniaka. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 191 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

ANDREYEV, M.N.; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.A.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.

[White muscle disease and its control] Belomyshechnaia bolezn' i mery bor'by s nei. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 87 p. (MIRA 18:8)

L 38959-66
ACC NR: AT6016518 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3186/65/000/120/0031/0036

28
B+1

AUTHOR: Velikanova, Z. M.; Yarnykh, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Laboratory investigation of the velocity field of a plane flow in the presence of a ridge structure on the bottom

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 120, 1965. Issledovaniya ruslovykh protsessov, 31-36

TOPIC TAGS: plane flow, vortex flow, flow velocity, velocity distribution, flow kinetics, HYDROLOGY

ABSTRACT: The authors present experimental data obtained from a study of the instantaneous and average velocity field above a two-dimensional sand ridge in a flow with distinctly separated circulation and transitional zones. The experiments were carried out at the Channel Laboratory of GEB GGI (Ruslovaya laboratoriya GEB GGI) in 1961. The glazed flume used in the experiments was 7 cm wide and 5 m long; the diameter of the sand particles varied from 0.1 to 0.25 mm, averaging 0.18 mm. Before the start of the experiment the sand was laid parallel to the bottom, then the bottom of the flume was inclined (i = 0.001). The flume was filled with water, after which the same inclination of the free surface was

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ACC NR: AT6016518

achieved by gradually increasing the flow rate of the water. In this case the flow rate was 1.7 liter/sec. The ridges that formed in the flume had a height of $\Delta = 3$ cm, length $\lambda = 30$ cm at a flow depth of the crest of the ridges $H = 6$ cm. The lines of the crests of the ridges were perpendicular to the axis of the flume, thus demonstrating that the movement was two-dimensional. The ridges moved along the flume, keeping their height and length constant. High-speed photography was used to obtain the velocity field in the flow. The velocity field in the flow was recorded in a section completely encompassing one ridge at a frequency of 240 frame/sec. An examination of flow velocity distribution showed that the horizontal component of velocity at the boundaries of the transition of the flow did not substantially change over the greater part of the vertical. This velocity distribution differs from that usually observed in natural flows and can apparently be explained by the fact of the side walls of the flume. A stable circulation zone was observed at the trough of the ridge, within which the velocities markedly differed in magnitude and direction. In the lower part of the circulation zone velocities counter to the direction of the main transitional flow were observed. The velocities within the circulation zone are represented by lines of the current which divide the volume of water included within the circulation zone into streams having an equal flow rate. The data obtained broaden current concepts concerning the structure of a flow in the presence of two-dimensional sand ridges on the bottom. A ratio of the length of the vortex zone to the height of the ridge equal to 5Δ seems sufficiently reliable. The distribution to the bottom velocities within the vortex zone and the upward slope of the ridge that was obtained also

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ACC NR: AT6016518

seems sufficiently reliable. The pattern of the distribution of velocities within the vortex zone that was obtained is of definite interest since this pattern had been little studied in the past. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/

Card 3/3

Yarnykh, S.

USSR / Cultivated Plants L-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22713

Author : Yarnikh, S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Water Rice.

Orig Pub : S. kh. Bashkirii, 1955, No 10, 46-47

Abstract : Water rice -- a grain plant up to 2.5 m in height - yields large grains useful for preparing groats and flour; the hay is well consumed by farm animals. This plant was first introduced to the Leningrad district in 1912 and was recommended for cultivation in hunters' farms. The experiments of planting it in Bashkir reservoirs produced a powerful and speedy development of the grain in slowly flowing water basins, free of weeds of other water reeds.

Card : 1/1

YARNYKH, V. S.

USTENKO, V.S., YARNYKH, V.S.

Pneumonia

Treatment and prevention of pneumonia. Veterinariia 29, no. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 1953, Uncl.

YARNYKH, V.S.

POLYAKOV, A.A., professor; YARNYKH, V.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Light-weight apparatus for mechanized disinfection and disinsectization by hot solutions. Veterinariia 33 no.12: 70-74 D '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii i ektoparazitologii.
(Disinfection and disinfectants)

YARNYKH, V.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Disinfecting air in cases of air-borne infections of livestock and poultry. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:326-338 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Air--Purification)

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5551.

Author : Yarnykh, V. S.
Inst : All-Union Sci. Res. Institute of Veterinary Sanitation and Ectoparasitology. + Lab. Disinfection
Title : Survival of Pasteurella Suspended in Air.

Orig Pub: Tr. vses. n.-i. in-ta vet. sanitarii i ektoparazitol., 1957, 12, 196-210.

Abstract: The influence of temperature and relative humidity of the air on viability and infectiousness of aerosols of the causal agent avian pasteurellosis was studied in an airtight chamber. It was established that increase of the temperature from 12 to 35° raised the death rate of pasteurellae (temperatures of 23-25° cause death of a

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USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5551.

Abstract: considerable number of bacteria, and at 30° they die off completely in the first 10 min.). Similar results were obtained upon inoculation of white mice and chicks in the chamber at various temperatures. Higher atmospheric humidity aids survival of pasteurellae at 16° and below. With an increase of temperature, higher humidity has a negative effect on survival of pasteurellae. Prevention of air-borne infection by pasteurellae can be achieved by maintaining in aviaries temperature of 23-26°. -- V. V. Vlodavets

Card 2/2

YARNYKH, V. S. Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Use ~~Utilization~~ of aerosols for the disinfection of the air and surfaces in animal-husbandry and poultry-raising buildings." Mos, 1958. 18 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR. Mos Vet Acad), 140 copies (KL, 11-58, 120)

BOYKO, A.A., red.; DAVYDOV, A.P., red.; POLYAKOV, A.A., prof., red.; SOKOLOVA, L.M., vetvrach, red.; YARNYKH~~, V.S.,~~ kand. veterinarnykh nauk, red.; KULICHENKO, V.S., red.; MALOVA, L.I., red.; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Invention and innovation in veterinary medicine; materials of the First All-Union Conference, 1958] Izobretatel'stvo i ratsionalizatsiia v veterinarii; materialy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia izobretatelei i ratsionalizatorov v oblasti veterinarii. 1st, 1958. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz. SSSR, 1960. 188 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov v oblasti veterinarii. 1st, 1958. 2. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya veterinarii, chlen kollegii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Boyko) 3. Nachal'nik otdela po izobretatel'stvu i ratsionalizatsii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR. (for Davydov). 4. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta veterinarnoy sanitarii (for Polyakov). 5. Glavnoye upravleniye veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Sokolova). 6. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey mekhanizatsii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta veterinarnoy sanitarii (for Yarnykh) (Veterinary medicine--Congresses)
(Veterinary instruments and apparatus)

POLYAKOV, A.A., prof.; YARNYKH, V.S.

Universal disinfecting machine for collective and state farms. Veterinariia 39 no.6:68-73 Je '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii. 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey mekhanizatsii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta veterinarnoy sanitarii (for Yarnykh).

KAVUN, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich. Prinimali uchastiye: BABSKIY, I.I.; BOROVSKIY, V.A.; VITKOVSKIY, M.P.; ZIMOVETS, V.N.; SEREDENKO, B.N.; PITUL'KO, V.Ye.; CHEPURNOV, I.A.; BLAZHEVSKIY, V.K.; YAROPUD, V.N.; RYBAK, V.N.; KUZIK, G.I.; ZADNEPRYANETS, G.V.; IVANOV, A.N., red.; BELOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Efficient farm management] Ratsional'noe vedenie khoziaistva. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 205 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki i organizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Babskiy, Borovskiy, Vitkovskiy, Zimovets, Seredenko, Pitul'ko, Chepurnov). 2. Vinnitskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Blazhevskiy, Yaropud). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya (for Rybak). 4. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii kolkhoza imeni XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Kuzik). 5. Glavnyy agronom kolkhoza imeni XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Zadnepryanets).
(Collective farms—Management)

YARNYKH Vladimir Sergeyevich; USACHEVA, I.G., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Use of aerosols in veterinary medicine] Primenenie aerozolei v veterinarii. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 237 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Aerosols) (Veterinary medicine)

YARNYKH, V.S., kand.veter. nauk

Apparatus for aerosol production. Veterinariia 39 no.1:79-81 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii.

(Aerosols)

KULESKO, I.I.; SHIKOV, A.T., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YARNYKH, V.S., kand. veter. nauk

Aerosol immunization of baby pigs against hog cholera. Veterinariia 40 no.5:30-32 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina (for Kulesko). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Shikov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii (for Yarnykh).

YARNYKH, V.S.; SAYTANIDI, V.N., red.

[Mechanization of veterinary hygiene work] Mekhanizatsiia veterinarno-sanitarnykh rabot. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 287 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 31304-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6022588 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/001/0092/0094

27
B

AUTHOR: Yarnykh, V. S. (Candidate of veterinary sciences); Akopyan, Ye. Sh. (Candidate of veterinary sciences); Vranchan, Z. E. (Candidate of veterinary sciences); Ivanova, V. I. (Candidate of veterinary sciences)

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Sanitation (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatetl'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii)

TITLE: Method of disinfecting milk on farms contaminated with foot-and-mouth disease, tuberculosis, brucellosis, and paratyphoid fever

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 1, 1966, 92-94

TOPIC TAGS: foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, brucellosis, bacteria, virus, food sanitation

ABSTRACT: In view of the shortage of reliable pasteurizers on farms, a mobile unit is suggested for farms contaminated with various cattle diseases. A 300-liter VDP-300 vat for prolonged milk pasteurization is mounted on a GAZ-704 trailer. Tests with various bacteria and viruses showed the method effective if a temperature of 80° C is maintained for 30 minutes. The method can be used in farm conditions, even in pastures. Detailed instructions are given for using the method under various local conditions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 1C UDC: 619:637.133.3

0915 06 05

YAROCHKIN, A.A.

Mechanize the loading and unloading operations. Put' i put. khoz. 7 no.5:44 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dorozhnyy master, stantsiya Kuskovo, Moskovskoy dorogi.
(Railroads—Equipment and supplies)
(Materials handling)

L 45909-66

ACC NR: AR6015976 SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/65/000/011/V010/V010

AUTHOR: Stamov-Vitkovskiy, A. V.; Yarochkin, V. V.

24
B

TITLE: Noncontact methods of vibration measurement

1M

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 11V65

REF SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. tekhnol. in-t, vyp. 8, ch. 1, 1964, 147-157

TOPIC TAGS: vibration measurement, ultrasonic emitter

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the UBV-2 24, UBVS-3 24 and UBV-4 26 vibrometers 10 for measuring the displacement amplitude of ultrasonic radiators. These instruments are based on an inductive pickup without a ferromagnetic core with the use of an electromagnet parametric system. The frequency response of the vibrometers is linear in the 8-50 kc range; the limits for measurement of displacements are 0-5, 0-15 and 0-50 *m*; the vibrometers may be used in strong constant and alternating electromagnetic fields. Block diagrams and schematic electrical diagrams of the vibrometers are given. The sensing element in the UBV-2 and UBS-3 is an inductive vibration pickup, while that in the UBV-4 is capacitive. The construction of the pickups is described. The fields of application for the vibrometers are enumerated. 7 illustrations. A. Ch. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 09

UDC: 534.232-8

Card 1/1 mjs

I. 47102-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(e) IJP(c) RM/WH

ACC NR: AR6016485 SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/0033/0034 25

AUTHOR: Stamov-Vitkovskiy, A. V.; Yarochkin, V. V. 23

B

TITLE: Contactless methods of measuring vibrations 9W

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 12.32.331

REF SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. tekhnol. in-t, vyp. 8, ch. 1, 1964, 147-157

TOPIC TAGS: vibrometer, ultrasonic emitter, vibration sensor, vibration pickup/UB-2 vibrometer, UBVS-3 vibrometer, UBV-4 vibrometer 10

24 26 26

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the UBV-2, UBVS-3, and UBV-4 vibrometers, used in measuring the amplitude of displacement in ultrasonic emitters. The vibrations produced by the magnetostrictive transformers, which induce elastic vibrations, are measured with an inductive transducer, which instead of a ferromagnetic core uses a system of electromagnetic parameters. The frequency characteristic of the vibrometer in the 8—50 kc range is linear,

Card 1/2 UDC: 389:531-8.232:62-752.08

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ACC NR: AR6016485

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and the vibrometer can operate in both constant and variable strong electromagnetic fields. Block diagrams and principal electric circuits are given for all three vibrometers in the original article. In the UBV-2 and UBVS-3, the sensor is an inductive vibration pickup. A change in the inductance of the vibration pickup, which is a part of the oscillating circuit of the automatic generator, provides a change in its instantaneous frequency, which corresponds to the change in the magnitude of the instantaneous shift of the vibrating surface. The vibration pickup sensor is a winding, sealed in a ceramic housing. 15 The coil is hermetically sealed by a protective cap made of fluorine plastic 4. 15 The vibrometer consists of an electronic block and head, which contain the pickup coil and the high frequency generator. Within the 8—50 kc range, the limit shifts are 0—3, 0—10, 0—30, and 0—100 μ. In the UBV-4, the sensor is a capacitance pickup, which provides the vibrometer with complete freedom from the effects of the physical properties (specific resistance and magnetic permeability) of the vibrating objects. Within the 8—50 kc range, the limit shifts are 0—5, 0—15, 0—50 μ. Examples are cited of the use of these vibrometers. There are 7 figures. [Translation of abstract]

[SP]

SUB CODE: 09, 20/

Card 2/2 hs

YAROCHKINA, A.N.

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E111/E452

AUTHORS: Shcherbakov, V.N., Kubatkina, V.V., Motova, L.N. Tsvetkova, G.N. and Yarochkina, A.N.

TITLE: X-Ray Diffraction Investigation of Carbide-Formation Processes During Tempering of Hardened Alloy Steels

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.4, pp.622-627

TEXT: The authors state that there are divergent views on carbide-formation effects even in carbon and low-alloy steels as well as in alloy steels. They describe their investigation of steels with various contents of carbon (0.2 to 1.0%) and alloying element (0.6 to 7.7% Cr, 1.2 to 5.5% Mn, 0.3 to 2.2% Mo, 0.1 to 10.5% V and 0.6 to 18.1% W.). Chromium steels were hardened from 1150 to 1300, manganese from 950, molybdenum from 1100, vanadium and tungsten from 1200-1350°C. Tempering was effected at 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 and 680°C. Carbide phases formed at different stages of tempering were separated electrolytically and studied by X-ray diffraction (Debye method, chromium radiation), the powder being contained in a celluloid capillary. The phases found for various tempering temperatures
Card 1/3

are shown in Tables 1 to 5 for chromium (types 10Х6 (10Kh6), 10Х30 (10Kh30), 10Х40 (10Kh40), 10Х70 (10Kh70), 5Х40 (5Kh40), 5Х70 (5Kh70), 2Х40 (2Kh40)); manganese (types 10Г12 (10G12), 10Г20 (10G20), 10Г30 (10G30), 10Г50 (10G50), 5Г30 (5G30), 2Г30 (2G30)); molybdenum (types 10М3 (10M3), 10М6 (10M6), 10М12 (10M12), 10М20 (10M20), 6М20 (6M20), 3М20 (3M20), 2М20 (2M20)); vanadium (types 10Ф1 (10F1), 10Ф3 (10F3), 10Ф6 (10F6), 10Ф12 (10F12), 10Ф20 (10F20), 10Ф40 (10F40), 5Ф20 (5F20), 2Ф20 (2F20), 2Ф100 (2F100)); and tungsten (types 10В6 (10V6), 10В10 (10V10), 10В20 (10V20), 10В40 (10V40), 10В60 (10V60), 10В130 (10V130), 10В180 (10V180), 5В40 (5V40), 2В40 (2V40)) steels, respectively. Results of chemical analysis for Fe and Mn (wt.%) in carbide residue of 2G30, 10G30 and 10G50 manganese steels are shown in Table 6 (analyses carried out by E.I.Levina). The published dependence of the change in the Fe_3C phase on the degree of alloying of steel was confirmed in this work. Information was also obtained on the primary growth and subsequent coagulation of crystals of special carbides (precipitating as a
Card 2/3

result of cementite formation) in relation to the ratio of the alloying-element and carbon contents of steels. There are 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Gor'kiy Physics and Engineering Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1959

Card 3/3

AVENIROVA, A.I., professor; NIKONOVA, T.N., dotsent; YAROCHKINA, N.P., assistent

Decreasing the incidence of gastrointestinal diseases in children. Zdrav.Kazakh. 16 no.9:6-9 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii i detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL--DISEASES)

YAROCHKINA, N.P., Cand Med Sci--(diss) "On the clinic and treatment of ~~x~~ protracted and chronic dysentery in young children." Frunze,1958. 16 pp (Kirghiz State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL,30-58, 134)

-165-

YAROCHKINA, N.P.

Formation of chronic dysentery in young children. Zdrav. Kazakh.
18 no. 2:34-39 '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. A.I. Avenirova)
Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY)

YAROCHKINA, N.P., kand.med.nauk

Chronic dysentery in young children as revealed by materials from the Third Children's Clinical Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Alma-Ata, 1956-1959. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no. 3:35-40 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - professor A.I. Avenirova) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY)

YAROGOV, B. A.

Yarogov, B. A., Penetration of water of the Sea of Norway into the Atlantic Ocean through W. Thompson's Rise, Nauchno-tekhn. byul. Polyarn. n.-i. in-ta morsk. rybn. kh-va i okeanogr. (Scientific and Technical Bulletin of the Polar Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishing Economy and Oceanography), No 2(6), 1958, p 41-46; (RZhGeofiz 7/59-6853)

YAROGOV, B.A.

Formation of the East Iceland Current. Trudy Okean. kom. 10 no.1:96-99 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Murmansk.
(East Greenland Current)

SHVARTS, V.Ya.; YAROKER, I.Sh.

Extension elements of semigroups with one-sided unity. Usp. mat. nauk 19 no.4:209-214 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

YAROKER, Kh.G.; PONOMAREV, I.F.

Glass fiber reinforcement of gypsum. Trudy NPI 154:79-84 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

L 43985-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH

ACC NR: AP6030595 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0081/0081

INVENTOR: Botvinkin, O. K.; Yaroker, Kh. G. 34

ORG: none B

TITLE: Glass with high softening point. Class 32, No. 185024 15 [announced by State Scientific-Research Institute of Glass (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 81

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, heat resistant glass

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate has been issued for a process of melting and treating silicate glass 15 at a decreased temperature which was achieved by selecting the following formulation (% by wt): 65—75 SiO_2, 20—30 MgO, 4—8 Na_2O, maximum 5 Al_2O_3, and, in addition, 2—8 ZrO_2. Glass with a high softening point was produced. 15 [JK]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 04May65/ ATD PRESS: 5070

Card 1/1 ULR UDC: 666.113.831' '621'46'33'28

PARFENENKO, L.S., gornyy inzh.; VITKOVSKIY, Yu.I., gornyy inzh.;
YAROKHNO, M.S., gornyy inzh.

Electric blasting of boreholes in the making of horizontal workings. Gor. zhur. no.9:71 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Krivorozhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.

DIDOV, V.Ya., inzh.; YAROKHNO, V.I., inzh.; SEMERUKHIN, L.N., inzh.

Using centrifuges for the production of reinforced concrete shells with a 2m. diameter. Trans. stroi. 13 no.8:22-24 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

YAROLIYEV, Ya.

We are using turbodrills in extradeep drilling. Neftianik 5 no. 12:6 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye Karadagneft'.
(Karadag region--Oil well drilling)
(Turbodrills)

YAROLIYEV, Ya., brigadir brigady kommunisticheskogo truda

Scouts of the future are always searching. Sov. profsoiuzy 19
no.12:5 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kontora bureniya No.1 neftepromyslovogo upravleniya
"Karadagneft'", Baku.
(Azerbaijan--Oil well drilling--Technological innovations)
(Turbodrills)

YAROMENOK, Yu.

PASHCHENKO, V.; PSHENICHNIY; SHKOL'NIKOV, B., redaktor; YAROMENOK, Yu., redaktor; PETRONYUK, L. teknichniy redaktor.

[Lvov in photographs] L'viv u fotoiliustratsiiakh. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd. vo obrazotvorchoho mystetstva i muzychnoi lit-ry, 1956. 1 v. (MLRA 10:3)

(Lvov--Views)

YAROMINEK, V. F., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "The use of indicators of reserve stability for investigating linear systems of automatic regulation". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst im Sergo Ordzhonikidze), 160 copies (KL, No 15, 1960, 137)

SOV/144-59-8-5/14

AUTHOR: Yarominek, V.F., Azpirant

TITLE: The Stability Margin of Linear Automatic Control Systems

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 48-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The stability margin associated with control systems is connected with the idealization of the differential equations of the system. According to it, when the Hurwitz criterion is used, all the determinants must be not less than a certain value ε as in Eq (1). On the other hand if the Routh criterion is used, all the elements of the first column of the Routh Table must be not less than ε, as in Eq (2). If the latter is expressed in Hurwitz terms, Eq (3) is relevant. These three equations refer to non-normalized characteristic equations. In the rest of the paper normalized equations are used and the particular case of equal, positive determinants giving a "uniform" stability margin considered. The characteristic equation is written briefly in terms of the two suffixes s, n in Eq (6). The sequences in Eqs (7) and (8), written in terms of the equation coefficients and the "Entier" function $E(x)$,

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The Stability Margin of Linear Automatic Control Systems

are a form of recurrence relation for the coefficients. Eqs (9) and (10) are the laws of addition and displacement for the coefficients. Table 1 shows both odd and even sequence coefficients $C_{s, n}$ against the order of the equation, up to $n = 20$. Any value of $C_{s, n}$ can be found by repeated application of Eq (9). As n becomes larger the general expression for $C_{s, n}$ becomes more unwieldy and a simplification results if sums of binomial coefficients are used instead; these are given in Table 2. The reverse procedure from known sequence coefficients to equation coefficients for uniform stability margin is possible with Table 3. The corresponding values when stability is interpreted in terms of Routh's algorithm are in Table 4. If the determinant values are in geometric progression, Table 5 is applicable. The distinctive features of a uniform stability margin according to either criterion are shown graphically in Fig 1 for $n = 3$. The Hurwitz curve lies in the region of oscillatory transient processes whilst the Routh curve passes through all three main areas of this so-called Vyshnegradskiy diagram. The points K and M refer to "equal roots" and "equal criteria".

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The Stability Margin of Linear Automatic Control Systems

Fig 2 is the same diagram plotted for different coordinates. The striking feature of this representation is that the curves for the two criteria are straight lines intersecting at 45°.

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There are 2 figures, 5 tables and 5 references, of which 4 are Soviet and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1959

SOV/144-59-12-5/21

AUTHOR: Yarominek, V.F., Assistant

TITLE: Finding the Minimum Integral-Squared Figure of Merit in an Automatic Control System

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1959, Nr 12, pp 36-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The general background to this topic is found in Ref 1, 2 and 3. Analytical methods of finding the conditions for a minimum in the criterion are difficult if all the coefficients in the system vary together. The present paper reports results of work on finding the minimum integral-squared figure of merit for a linear system with transfer function

$$\Phi(p) = \frac{b_m}{N\varkappa(p)}$$

when unit function stimulus is applied. An essential relationship used in solving this problem is that between integral-squared error and stability margin (Ref 5). If the closed loop transfer function is Eq (1) then the formula, due to A.A.Krasovskiy, for calculating integral-squared error is Eq (2). It is often alleged

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that the dependence of this result on determinants such as Eq (3) and (4) is a drawback since the latter are difficult to break down in literal form. For out purpose determinant notation is an advantage. That this is so may be seen from the expressions for the diagonal elements in Eq (6) and (7). The determinant ratio in Eq (4) which figures so largely in Eq (2) can thus be expressed by a single Hurwitz determinant and the extreme pairs of coefficients a_0, a_1 and a_{n-1}, a_n. The normalized form of the error criterion is Eq (15) where h is the ratio of the lower coefficients in numerator and denominator of the transfer function of Eq (1). The normalized form is used throughout the remainder of the paper. If it is assumed that the stability margin is uniform in the sense of the Hurwitz criterion, the ratio of the extreme coefficients takes the simple forms of Eq (21), (22). Hence, whether n, the order of the system, is even or odd, the quadratic error is Eq (25). The criterion depends therefore on the stability margin, the ratios of the extreme pairs of coefficients and on the

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Finding the Minimum Integral-Squared Figure of Merit in an Automatic Control System

term a, which represents the sum of the real parts of all the roots of the characteristic equation. The ratio of a_1 to the order, n, represents the arithmetic mean distance of the roots from the imaginary axis and is thus the average damping. The minimum value of the expression in Eq (25) is simply n/2. Tables 1 and 2 list the partial derivatives of the integral-squared criterion with respect to other terms in the determinants for n = 4, 6. A linear automatic control system has a uniform stability margin in the Routh sense if all the Hurwitz determinants form a geometric progression. It is shown that whatever has been said about Hurwitz stability applies also to Routh stability. It is also deduced that if the common ratio q of the geometric progression of the generalized stability margins ε_i satisfies the condition $1 \leqslant q \leqslant a_1$ then the normalized integral-squared index $J_n^*(q_1a_1)$ will not be greater than $\bar{J}_n^*(a_1)$ for the same values of a_1. In Fig 1 the Hurwitz stability curve lies entirely in the region of oscillatory transient processes in the Vyshnegradskiy diagram. The Routh curve crosses ✓

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Finding the Minimum Integral-Squared Figure of Merit in an Automatic Control System

all three regions. Fig 2 is a determinant diagram representing all the characteristic points and curves of Fig 1. A general deduction is that there are two ways of reducing the integral-squared error: reducing the degree of the characteristic equation; a proper choice of the coefficients in the equation. There are 2 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 2 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnogo instituta (Moscow Aviation Institute) ✓

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1959

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67884

S/020/60/130/06/013/059
B013/B007

~~16(1)~~ 16.3400

AUTHOR: Yarominek, Vladislav

TITLE: The Equivalence of the Criterion of Stability According to Routh-Hurwitz and Markov

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 6, pp 1224 - 1227 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the problem of the immediate connection between Hurwitz' and Markov's determinants. This leads to the formulation of a criterion which is equivalent to that of Routh-Hurwitz (and which is described as Markov's criterion) as well as to the solution of the inverse problem of the stability of linear systems. This inverse problem is a question of the selection of the values for the coefficients of the characteristic equation, which satisfy the conditions of the required stability reserve. The author of the present paper proceeds from the papers by P. L. Chebyshev and A. A. Markov (Refs 1,2) and by F. R. Gantmakher (Ref 3). In order to work out the connection between the determinants of Hurwitz and those of Markov, the matrices $S^{(1)} = \{s_{iq}\}_1^n$,

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The Equivalence of the Criterion of Stability According to Routh-Hurwitz and Markov

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B013/B007

$A^{(1)} = \{a_{iq}\}_1^n$ and $H_n = \{h_{iq}\}_1^n$ are here investigated. Here H_n denotes the Hurwitz matrix, which is composed from the coefficients $a_s = h_{iq}$ of the characteristic polynomial f(z). The principal minors S_s^* produced by the matrix $S^{(1)}$ represent both groups of Markov-operators. The calculation is carried out step by step. The necessary and sufficient conditions required for the univocal determination of all elements s_β of the matrix $S^{(1)}$ by the coefficients of the characteristic polynomial are determined by means of the formula $h_{iq} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} a_{i\alpha} s_{\alpha q}$. In this way, n linear equations are obtained, which are described as independent correspondence relations. These are lly subdivided into two groups, of which the first the non-vanishing and vanishing ele- uthor then formulates

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B013/B007

The Equivalence of the Criterion of Stability According to Routh-Hurwitz and Markov

Liénard-Chipart. The basis herefore was laid by A. A. Markov (Ref 1). The author in this connection considers the necessary conditions for the stability of linear systems given by A. Stodola, which are based upon the constancy of the signs of all coefficients of the polynomial f(z). This stability criterion by Markov reads as follows: In order that all roots of the characteristic real polynomial $f(z) = a_0z^n + a_1z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$ have negative real parts, it is necessary and sufficient that all its coefficients have the same sign and that all Markov determinants corresponding to them be positive. The stability criterion by Liénard-Chipart-Markov reads as follows: In order that all roots of the characteristic real polynomial $f(z) = a_0z^n + a_1z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$ have negative real parts, it is necessary and sufficient that all its coefficients have the same sign and that the Markov-determinants (only even or only odd) corresponding to them be only positive. The following lemma results from the latter criterion: determinant-ine-

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The Equivalence of the Criterion of Stability According to Routh-Hurwitz and Markov
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qualities $S_s^* > 0$ or $\overline{S}^* > 0$ (s = 1, 2,....,n) where S_s^* and $\overline{S}_s^*$ correspond to the characteristic real polynomial (which satisfies the Stodola conditions), are not independent of one another. Next, the special cases n = 2k + 1 and n = 2k are investigated. The author thanks Corresponding Member of the AS USSR Professor B. N. Petrov for his advice. There are 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: August 5, 1959, by V. S. Kulebakin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1959

X

Card 4/4

YAROMYUK G.

GARMAZOVA, A.D.; KALININA, M.A.; YEFREMOVA, M.F.; KRUTSKO, T.I.; YAKUBOVSKAYA,
G.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.

Case of extensive transformation of plague strains into pseudotuberculosis strains. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl. protivochum.inst. no.1:11-12 '55. (MIRA 11:3)

(PASTEURELLA)

TITOVA, V.L.; YAROMYUK, G.A.; AZARGINOVA, F.S.; VYBOROVA, A.Ye.

Obtaining cholera monovaccine resistant to lysis. Izv.Irk.gos. nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 14:79-81 '57. (MIRA 13:7)

(CHOLERA, ASIATIC) (VACCINES)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.I.

Relation of plague microbe to hyaluronic acid and the presence of of the spreading factor in the microbe. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.7:113-117 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (HYALURONIDASE)

DOMARDSKIY, I.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.

Lysis of fibrin of human and animal blood by B. pestis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 50 no.7:51-54 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir. - prof. I.V. Domaradskiy). Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (BIBRIN)

YAROMYUK, G.A.

Fibrinolytic properties of microbes of plague and pseudotuberculosis. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:137-138 S '61.(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.

(PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS) (PLAGUE)

YAROMYUK, G.A.; DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

Nature of a fibrinolytic substance in the plague microbe. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no 4:87-91 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir. - prof. I.V.Domaradskiy). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (FIBRINOLYSIS)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.; VASYUKHINA, L.V.; KOROTAYEVA, A.V.

Coagulation of blood plasma by plague and pseudotuberculosis microbes. Bul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.7:79-82 Jl'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir. doktor med. nauk prof. I.V. Domaradskiy). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym- Verezhnikovym.

JARONIS, E. F.

4

Application of a fixed-path acoustic interferometer for the control of physical and chemical processes. E. Jaronis and K. Baršauskas. *Kauno Politech. Inst. Darbai* 5, 173-87 (1957)(Russian summary).—The theory and applications of a fixed-path ultrasonic interferometer in measuring the velocity of sound and the acoustic absorption in liquid media are discussed. Acoustic waves when reflected back to the source cause a characteristic reaction depending on the wave length and the amplitude of the waves received. The impedence variation in the quartz crystal served as the indicating device. Theoretical considerations of the effective interferometer path length are presented for the most general case. The correction, μ, of the path length may assume values from 0 to 2. It is shown that Kneser-Bender's μ elimination principle (cf. B., *C.A.* 35, 67ba) can be applied to liquids. The temp. coeffs. of the ultrasonic velocities in palmitic, oleic, and stearic acids with the frequency range 1-5 Mc. and for intensities 0.01 to 0.22 w./sq. cm. indicated no dispersion effect within the limits of accuracy of the instrument. The fixed-path interferometer can be used effectively to investigate processes in the course of which the ultrasonic velocity varies, such as concn. detn. in some dil. solns.

Ewald Veleckis

YARONIS, E.P., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "~~Application~~ Use of ~~the~~ an ultraso~~und~~nic interferometer with constant length for controling physical and chemical changes." Vil'nyus, 1958, 14 pp with illustrations (Min of Higher Education USSR. Vil'nyus State Univ im V. Kapsukas) 100 copies (KL, 28-58, 103)

YARONIS, E. F.

24(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3352

Vserossiyskaya konferentsiya professorov i prepodavateley pedagogicheskikh institutov.

Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva; trudy konferentsii, vyp. 8 (Application of Ultrasonics in the Study of Matter; Transactions of a Conference, Nr. 8) Moscow, Izd. MOPI, 1959. 170 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: S. P. Zhitov.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for physicists, particularly those specializing in the field of ultrasonics.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 12 articles dealing with problems of acoustics, ultrasonics, and molecular physics. References are given at the end of each article.

Predvoditelev, A. S. Dispersion of Acoustic Waves in Rarefied Gases. Article I. 19

Zipir, A. D., and V. F. Yakovlev. Pulse Method for Multiple Transformation of an Ultrasonic Signal in the Investigation of Liquid Media 63

Ilgunas, V., and E. Yaronis. On the Theory of Interferometers With Variable and Constant Length 67

Trelin, Yu. S. Some Results of Measurement of Ultrasonic Velocity in Gases by the Pulse Method 75

Volarovich, M. P., and D. B. Palashov. Investigation of Ultrasonic Velocity in Nitrogen Under Pressures up to 1050 kg/sq cm 83

Akhmetzyanov, K. G., and M. G. Shirkevich. Ultrasonic Velocity in Compressed Vapors of Ethyl Alcohol and Determination of Heat Capacities C_p and C_v 93

Perepechko, I. I. Ultrasonic Propagation in Rarefied Gases 103

Kuchera, F. On Some Conditions for Applicability of Raoult's Law for Solutions 115

Shilyayev, A. S., and B. B. Kudryavtsev. Ultrasonic Velocity and Surface Tension in Ternary Liquid Systems 121

Bessonov, M. B. Measuring Ultrasonic Velocity and Absorption in Solutions at High Temperatures 137

15

JARONIS, E.; SLANCIAUSKAS, A.; ZUKAUSKAS, A.

Intensification of heat emission of a pipe by supersonic in the case of natural convection. Liet ak darbai B no.3:173-178 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

1. Lietuvos TSR Mokslu akademijos Energetikos ir elektrotechnikos institutas
(Heat)

ZUKAUSKAS, A.; SLANCIAUSKAS, A.; JARCNIS, E.

The effect of supersonics on heat emission in the cases of compulsory convection. Liet ak darbai B no.3:179-182 '60. (EEAI 10:3)
(Heat)

88270

24.1800
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S/170/61/004/001/009/020
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Zhukauskas, A. A., Shlanchyauskas, A. A., Yaronis, E. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the Effect of Ultrasonic Waves on Heat Exchange of Bodies in Fluids

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1961, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 58-62

TEXT: In order to explain the effect produced by ultrasound upon the heat exchange in fluids, experimental investigations in the case of free and enforced convection in water and transformer oil were carried out. In a container, two electrocalorimeter tubes were installed. In this container, acoustic wind was generated by an ultrasonic emitter (610, 697, and 27 kc/sec), by which the heat exchange was improved. With free convection, the heat exchange increase in water is ascribed to the effect of the acoustic wind, because the heat exchange depends in a high degree on the direction of the acoustic wind. In transformer oil, the acoustic wind is low, and the increase of the heat exchange is explained by means of microflows on the tube wall. Further, the heat exchange was investigated as a

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Investigation of the Effect of Ultrasonic Waves on Heat Exchange of Bodies in Fluids

S/170/61/004/001/009/020
B019/B056

function of temperature gradient and intensity of the wave field. From a graphical representation of the results obtained it may be seen that with increasing intensity of the wave field, the heat exchange increases. With an ultrasonic intensity of 1.9 watts/cm^2, the heat exchange is greater by a factor of 2.8 in water, and 2.0 in oil than without ultrasound. The effect produced by ultrasonics upon the heat exchange in the case of the enforced flow, was investigated by means of the hydraulic installation on 12 and 19 mm tubes and plates of 0.65 and 10.0 mm thickness. The flow velocities were within the range of 0.07 - 7 m/sec and were perpendicularly directed to the tubes or plates. As it turned out, the ultrasonic intensity increases the heat exchange, whereas an increase of the flow velocity reduces the improvement of the heat exchange caused by ultrasonics. Calculation according to data obtained at 697 kc/sec showed that the improvement of the heat exchange with ultrasonics is due to an increase of the microturbulence. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR, g. Kaunas (Institute of Power Engineering and Electric Engineering of the AS Litovskaya SSR, Kaunas)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1960

Card 2/2

YARONIS, E.P.; SHLANCHAUSKAS, A.A.; ZHUKAUSKAS, A.A.

Effect of ultrasonic waves on heat transfer by solids in fluids. Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.14:231-234 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Heat--Transmission) (Ultrasonic waves)

DOMARKAS, V.I.; YARONIS, E.P. [Jaronis, E.]

Variable-length ultrasonic interferometer with a discrete frequency spectrum. Akust. zhur. 10 no.2:244-245 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ZHILINSKAS, R.P. [Zilinskas, R.]; ILGUNAS, V.I.; YARONIS, E.P. [Jaronis, E.]

Digital interferometer for ultrasonic velocity measurment.
Akust. zhur. 10 no.1:118-119 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

SERGEYEV, P. (Ordzhonikidze); YAROPOLOV, G. (Leningrad); YEVDOKIMENKO, I., inzhnere-mekhanik (Chernigov); MIKHALEV, V. (Moskva); BUSLAYEV, V.; GEL'BRAS, A.; SAMOYLOV, K. (Noginsk)

Opening the mail. Tekh.mol. 29 no.9:32-33 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Technological innovations)

Yaropolov I. N.

MARKOVSKIY, Ye.A.; STETSENKO, V.I.; YAROPOLOV, I.N.; YAREMCHUK, V.V.; TUROVSKIY, I.Ya.; DROBYAZKO, T.T.

Short reports. Zav.lab. 24 no.4:503-504 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya i sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mekhaniki Akademii nauk USSR (for Markovskiy and Stetsenko). 2. Zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennogo moshinostroyeniya, g. Stalino (for Yaropolov). 3. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Turovskiy).
(Testing machines)

SOV/128-59-3-23/31

18(5)

AUTHOR: Morozov, V.N., and Yaropolov, I. N., Engineers

TITLE: Cupola Furnace for Superheating of Cast Iron in the Fore-Hearth

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 3, p 46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Stalino Plant of Agricultural Machinery has designed a new installation for cupola furnaces dealing with the transfer of the gas blast into the shaft of the cupola. By this measure a better combustion of the coke, higher temperatures, and a superheating of the cast iron without expensive installations are achieved. In this manner the cast iron is heated to 1.440° - 1.480°Celsius already during the first melting bath. By way of this novel method the rejected material and the consumption of coke have been reduced too. The rationalization of two cupola furnaces of 3 tons each brought sn annual saving of 350,000 Rubles. The invested capital for the installation was 24,000 rubles. There is 1 drawing accompanying this article. There are 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

(A) L 12909-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6000940 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0018/0018

44,55 44,55

AUTHORS: Yaropolov, N. S.; Ivanov, M. A. 39

ORG: none (B)

15 15,44,55 15

TITLE: A method for producing water-resisting fiber. Class 3, No. 176241

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 18

TOPIC TAGS: water repellent lubricant, synthetic fiber, hydrophobic substance, wood chemical product, lignin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for producing water-resisting fiber by saturating it with hydrophobic substances, drying, and pressing in the course of heating. To improve the quality of the fiber, to accelerate the process, and to reduce production costs, aqueous solution of hydrated lignin is used as the hydrophobic substance.

SUB CODE: 11/ 13/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul63

Card 1/1 HW UDC: 678.542.7.026.2:547.992.3

YAROPOL'SKIY, Ivan Vasil'yevich, professor; SHTENTSEL', V.K., redaktor;
VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Foundations and footings] Osnovaniia i fundamenty. [2.ed.]
Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo transporta, 1954. 455 p.
(Foundations) (MLRA 7:12)

SOV/124-58-11-13166

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 185 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yaropol'skiy, I. V.

TITLE: Method for the Calculation of the Necessary Thickness of Rock-fill Layers Underneath Hydraulic Structures (Metod rascheta neobkhodimoy tolshchiny iskusstvennoy podsypki iz kamnya pod gidrotekhnicheskiye sooruzheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. in-ta inzh. vodn. transporta, 1954, Nr 21, pp 21-38

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Protozoa.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12289.

Author : Pink A. N., Yarosevich G. A.
Inst :
Title : A Case of Triconomosomic Rhinitis in Swine.

Orig Pub: Veterinariya, 1957, No 5, 27-29.

Abstract: On one of the farms a disease was observed among the 1 month to 1 year old piglets, characterized by cough, nasal cold, swelling of the muzzle in the region of the upper third of the nasal passages, sometimes by a dry snout. Body temperature did not increase and appetite was normal; nevertheless, the piglets' growth was greatly impaired, and some of them died. Microscopic examination of the nasal mucosa revealed the presence of trichomonades. Autopsy

Card : 1/2

YAROSEVICH, V., kontr-admiral

Nautical charts. Voen.znan. 36 no.2:24-25 F '60.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Nautical charts)

YAROSH, A. [Jaros, A.]; PURKYNE, O.

European record achieved by Czechoslovakian miners by sinking 284 meters of a shaft in one month. Shakht . stroi. 7 no.3: 30-32 Mr'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Shakhtostroitel'nyy kombinat Ostravsko-Karvinskogo basseyna, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika.

YAROSH, A. A.

"The Effect of Polymicrobial Flora on the Regeneration and Degeneration of Peripheral Nerves (Experimental Study)." Cand Med Sci, L'vov State Medical Inst, L'vov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

YAROSH, A.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Dependence of neural regeneration on the combination of microbes in a wound. Vrach. delo no.1:25-27 Ja '57 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav.-zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. D.I. Panchenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)) (WOUNDS--BACTERIOLOGY)

YAROSH, A.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

[redacted]

Some problems in the diagnosis of subarachnoid hemorrhage. Vrach. delo no.4:415-417 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. D.I.Panchenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(BRAIN--HEMORRHAGE)

YAROSH, A.A., kand.med.nauk

Applying a primary suture to nerve trunks in an infected wound treated with antibiotics, vitamin B_1 and ultrahigh-frequency therapy. Vrach.delo no.1:49-51 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav.-zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. D.I.Panchenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(WOUNDS--TREATMENT) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--SURGERY)

YaROSH, A. A., Dr. Med Sci - - (diss) "Course of the degeneration and regeneration processes of nerve stems during the superposition of the primary suture under conditions of infected wounds (Experimental research)," Khar'kov, 1960, 16 pp (Khar'kov State Medical Institute) (KL, 34-60, 124)

YAROSH, A.A., kand.med.nauk

Use of pirabutol in some diseases of the peripheral nervous system. Vrach.delo no.10:130 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - kand.med.nauk A.A.Yarosh) Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)
(PYRAZOLIDINE)
(AMINOPYRINE)

YAROSH, A.A., dotsent

Importance of BPS in the restoration of a nerve. Vrach. delo no.12:
86-90 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra nervynykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.A. Yarosh) Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NERVES--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

YAROSH, A.A., doktor med.nauk

Certain neurovascular reactions in epidural and subdural hematomata. Vrach. delo no.6:132-133 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - A.A.Yarosh) Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEMATODA)